

IN THE CLAIMS:

1-152. (Canceled)

153. (Currently amended) A method for preventing appearance of a symptom after infection or remedying a disease caused by an infection in humans or animals comprising the step of administering an amount of a sugar cane-derived extract as an active ingredient to a human or animal, which is effective to prevent appearance of a symptom after infection or remedy a disease caused by infection, by a method of administration selected from the group consisting of oral, intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intra-abdominal, intrarectal, hypoglossal, and instillation, wherein said infection is selected from the group consisting of bacterial infections, viral infections and fungal infections.

154. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~6~~153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by treating a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, using column chromatography wherein a column used in the column chromatography is packed with a fixed carrier.

155. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~6~~154, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction obtained by passing a raw material selected from the group consisting of sugar cane juice, a liquid extract from sugar cane, and sugar cane-derived molasses, through a column packed with a synthetic adsorbent as the fixed carrier and eluting substances adsorbed on the synthetic adsorbent with a solvent selected from the group consisting of water, methanol, ethanol or a mixture thereof.

156. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~6~~154, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is a fraction which absorbs light of a wavelength of 420 nm ~~out of fractions~~ obtained by column chromatographic treatment utilizing differences in affinity for an ion exchange resin packed in a column as the fixed carrier.

157. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~64~~156, wherein the ion exchange resin is a cation exchange resin.

158. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~65~~157, wherein the cation exchange resin is a strongly acidic cation exchange resin.

159. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~66~~158, wherein the strongly acidic cation exchange resin is of a sodium ion form or a potassium ion form.

160. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~64~~156, wherein the ion exchange resin is a gel form resin.

161. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~64~~156, wherein ion exchange chromatographic treatment is carried out in a pseudo moving-bed continuous separation method.

162. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~64~~156, wherein the fraction absorbing light of a wavelength of 420 nm is further treated by electrodialysis to thereby decrease a salt content of the fraction.

163. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~64~~153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is obtained by extracting bagasse with an extractant selected from the group consisting of water, a hydrophilic solvent, and mixtures thereof.

164. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~74~~163, wherein the hydrophilic solvent is ethanol.

165. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~74~~163, wherein the mixture of water and hydrophilic solvent is a mixture of ethanol and water in a volume ratio of 60 or less parts by volume of ethanol to 40 or more parts by volume of water.

166. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~64~~153, wherein the sugar cane-derived extract is administered in the form of food, which comprises the sugar cane-derived extract.

167. (Currently amended) The method according to claim ~~74~~166, wherein the food is an animal feed.